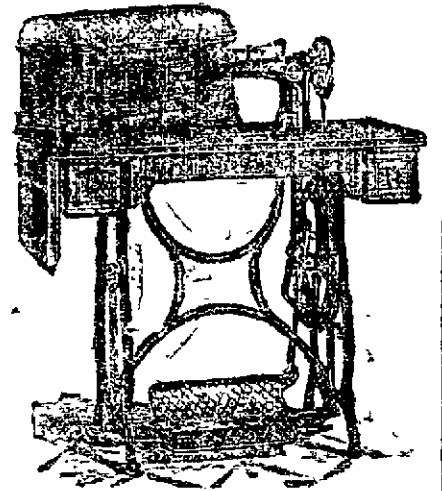


SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

The Crowd of Eager People Who Came

To our great machine sale Saturday was not disappointed. There was such a crowd, not more than we expected perhaps, but the sewing machine sales were far in excess of our most sanguine wishes. Well, we have plenty of machines in stock now and expect another shipment this week. At such low prices as we are making, we expect during the next two weeks to see at our store the greatest machine selling this city has ever known.

CASH is a mighty Power.
CREDIT is dead and buried.
CASH versus credit—CASH is on top every time. CASH buying and selling in the sewing machine business means that you can buy machines at about one quarter the regular prices.



Expert No. 3, Cash Price \$17;
Expert No. 4, cash price \$18; Seamstress, No. 3, \$19; Seamstress, No. 4 \$21.
Drop head cabinet, when not in use the head drops down out of sight. Cash Price, \$24.50.
These prices are about one quarter regular prices.

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

Where Will You Move?

Is a question asked me often. My lease runs for over a year, and while I shall secure a place as soon as possible, my large stock of goods and fixtures will be disposed of at 12 State street, which will probably occupy fully three months.

Have already established a counter, where goods are sold at one-half former price.

It will be for your interest to call at 12 State street.

M. V. N. Braman

12 STATE STREET.

TELEPHONE 2-20.

LAWRENCE'S

103 5c

UNION MADE

Our leading 5c Cigar

We recommend the above to all lovers of a good smoke.

Manufactured by
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston

Trade supplied by
North Adams Drug Company,
93 Main St.

Largest stock of cigars in Western Mass.

QUICK BLOWS EXPECTED.

Decisive Work in Cuba Has Commenced By Landing Troops.

Reports Both Confirming and Denying Destruction of Spanish Torpedo Boat Furor. Suffering in Havana.

HEROES AT THE CAPITAL.

Promotion for Hobson, the Hero of the Merrimac discussed.

Washington, June 6.—Indications now are that Gen. Lew Wallace, the noted author, soldier and diplomat, will not win the major generalship. He is 71 years of age and the President, although a warm personal friend, feels that he is scarcely warranted in putting in the field a man of his age.

The promotion in store for Hobson the hero at Santiago is under consideration by the navy department. He may be taken out of the staff and be made a line officer. This insures increased pay and a chance to become an admiral. The department desires to know the preference of Hobson himself, when the recommendations will be made to congress.

FRAUGHT WITH IMPORTANCE.

Decisive Work This Week Expected in Cuba.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, June 6.—It is expected that this week will see the climax of the war. Santiago and Porto Rico are to pass into the possession of the United States. Against both places a military and naval expedition of great force is to be directed, and before many days ought come the news of two notable engagements. Both will be successful. On this point the president, who is especially interested in the immediate taking of Porto Rico, has no doubt whatever. He knows that at Santiago the Spanish fleet is hopeless, and that the insurgents around the city are ready and waiting to co-operate with our army. The latter will land near Santiago and will march overland to the rear of the Santiago fortifications, taking them by storm. It will be a great battle, unless the Spaniards run away, and while there are certain to be some casualties on our side, they will be comparatively light.

At or about the same time, a large section of Sampson's squadron will appear before San Juan, and with the aid of the troops which will be landed from transports, the taking of that city will be commenced. The president is anxious that Porto Rico shall be in the possession of the United States before Spain actually sues for peace.

Information which is entitled to every credence indicates that the troops have not yet started, and for the good and sufficient reason that they are not ready. Reports which reach the officials show that the army at Tampa is in a frightful state of inefficiency. The supplies which ought to have been delivered to the men days and weeks ago are still locked up in the freight cars, and the worst of it is that the officers whose business it is to distribute the supplies do not know in what cars the equipments are located. In some cases it has been necessary to force an entrance into the cars to learn the nature of their contents. Everything has been at sixes and sevens. General Miles, who has been in Tampa long enough to discover the true situation of affairs, has found ample ground for the complaints which he has forwarded at great length to Washington. General Shafter tells a similar tale, and altogether it looks as if confusion held full sway at Tampa.

The president, however, does not propose to endure any further delay. He sent orders to Tampa yesterday directing that the troops be hastened to Santiago and Porto Rico. He has become impatient as the rest of the country, and there is no doubt that under his urgent command the movement will soon be under way. He is willing to wait until everything is ready, but he wants this point of readiness reached at once. Consequently, if troops have not started they will begin to go out at once.

There is little prospect that the armor-clads under Rear Admiral Sampson's command will be able to try their metal against the Spanish armored cruisers. By sinking the collier Merrimac, he closed the channel so effectively as not only to prevent the escape of Admiral Cervera, but the ingress of his own ships. There is no working ship with the American squadron, and none will be sent to that point, so it is evident that the army will be given the work of capturing or destroying the ships.

This is proposed to be accomplished by the erection of siege guns on the high hills surrounding the harbor. These guns are now on the way. The accomplishment of this work will follow the destruction of the Spanish military force now defending that city. When it is completed 24 5-inch Armstrong siege guns, manned by experienced artillerymen, will point down toward Admiral Cervera's ships, and if that officer does not surrender, a storm of shells will be hurled down upon him which will be disastrous.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which can go within short range of the harbor where Admiral Cervera's ships are, will be able to drop dynamite shells in their vicinity, and Admiral Sampson's men-of-war can add to the work by firing shells over the hills.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

The Sinking of the Spanish Torpedo Boat in Doubt.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 6.—The news has been received today confirming the report from Port Antonio yesterday of the sinking of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror (probably Furor) by the battleship Oregon.

The Oregon saw a long craft sneaking close to shore heading towards Santiago harbor. She signalled the craft to return to the signals were improperly answered and the Oregon fired a 13-inch shell, striking the craft amidships. She sunk with all hands. It is supposed she was trying to enter the harbor of Santiago.

Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 6.—Advices received from the flagship New York today say that there is no truth in the Port Antonio report that the Oregon has sunk the Spanish torpedo destroyer Terror.

Havana's Fortifications.

Key West, June 6.—The impending invasion of Cuba and the Santiago situation are the only topics of interest. Intense anxiety is felt for news and definite news from Commodore Schley and Rear Admiral Sampson, and the north coast blockade has become a minor incident. The only arrival Sunday from off Havana reported an unchanged condition there. The ships are still stationed in line and have relaxed none of their vigilance, but during the past few days nothing has occurred to vary the tedium of the wait. There has been no hostile demonstration from the shore, and, so far as the immediate vicinity of Havana is concerned, the only sign of life thereabouts is the incessant work being done on the fortifications.

Report of a Combat.

Cape Haytien, June 6.—Advices from St. Nicholas say that Saturday some distance off Jean Rabel, on the northern coast of Hayti, half way between Port de Paix and St. Nicholas, a combat took place between three Spanish and four American ships. The American ships are said to have withdrawn from the combat. One of the Spanish warships entered the harbor of Jean Rabel for water. The officers of ships lying at St. Nicholas were extremely excited. Jean Rabel is an insignificant seaport, and there is no telegraphic station there. It is thought possible that the Spanish ships encountered were the vanguard of the Cadix fleet. The names of the American ships are not ascertainable, but it is believed here that they were probably scouts.

A dispatch from a government source at Port-au-Prince says: "A Haytien informant, now in Santiago de Cuba, cables that the destitution there has been greatly increased since the bombardment began, and the military commander has been forced to reduce the rations of the soldiers, among whom there is much discontent."

Sinking of a Torpedo Boat.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 6.—A dispatch from Port Antonio says: "A vessel that has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba reports that the Americans sank on Friday night the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror."

[The assumption, based upon dispatches from Madrid, has been that the destroyer Terror, after leaving Port de France, went to Porto Rican waters, and it is probable that the Port Antonio dispatch confuses her with her sister destroyer, the Furor, as has several times been the case in dispatches from other points.]

Boston Opinion.

Boston, June 6.—The Globe treats it as a splendid fortune to belong to a country that can inspire such heroic devotion as was displayed by the seven American sailors in the harbor of Santiago.

"Of course," remarks The Journal, "if the sunken Merrimac closes the channel at Santiago so that the Spanish cruisers cannot depart, she also closes it so that the American battleships cannot enter; but all this was duly considered before the collier was sent in on her hazardous errand."

San Domingo's Outbreak.

Cape Haytien, June 6.—According to the latest advice from Monte Cristo, General Jimenez, the leading spirit in the revolutionary attempt, divided his men into two columns, one of which attacked and took the fort, the other marching to the governor's house. Governor Galito was seized, and the demand was made upon him by Jimenez that he sign a paper accepting the leadership of the revolutionists for the northern district. Governor Galito refused, saying that he was too old to take part in a revolution. General Jimenez then told him he was a prisoner, and he was marched out between files of insurgents. In the street, however, a column of government troops met the column, and in the combat which ensued, Galito escaped. The government force, being stronger, pressed back the insurgents, who for half an hour retreated slowly.

SUFFERING IN HAVANA.

Condition of Affairs in the Blockaded City.

Havana, May 25, via Vera Cruz, Mexico.—The news of the arrival at Santiago of what is known as the first division of the Spanish fleet has considerably lightened the hearts of the Spaniards, the news being received with rejoicing. The Spaniards here believe that the fleet will later enter Havana.

Everything quiet here. Preparations for defense are being pushed night and day. The cultivation zone has been extended inside of the line of defense making Havana the Spanish Sebastopol. This increase will support the inhabitants with food but not luxuries for a long time. In spite of the outwardly cheerful aspect, bitterly anxious feelings exist. Many charge the former minister of colonies of Spain with selling Cuba to America. If the Spanish fleet does not arrive before food becomes scarce, terrible rioting may result. There are no business transactions and the city looks lonesome. The Spaniards rejoice at the small damage done by the American bombardments and are beginning to nurse themselves with the belief that the naval military power of the United States has been overestimated. A great scarcity of provisions exists at Caribbean, Puerto Principe and the other towns. The railway communication between Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara is frequently interrupted by insurgents blowing up culverts.

The main point of interest is when and where the Americans will land. The Spaniards are confident of being able to repel an invasion. Many families have left Havana and provisions are very scarce. Everyone seems to be trying to reduce expenses, whole families living in one room as house rents have increased.

There is considerable coal in Havana, but all the stores and business houses are without gas and a state of semi-darkness in the streets gives Havana a weird appearance at night, but it saves coal. The price of everything has doubled and the number of unemployed increases every day. Autonomists are daily giving more proof of their utter inability to govern the island. They seem to have no idea of administration.

The Blockaded City.

Havana, June 6.—The council of secretaries of the autonomist government has decided not to allow the shipment of sugar to American ports, but will allow it shipped to neutral ports in blockade runners which bring provisions and coal that can be landed in any part of the island without paying custom house duties. The council also ordered the mining of coal that has been discovered near Guanagay, in the province of Havana, which will be placed at the disposal of Admiral Manterola. It has been voted to protect the cultivation of the zones near the coast.

A commission of the Cuban officers has formally tendered congratulations to the commanders of the Spanish cruisers, Conde Venadito and Nueva Espana, for the courage they displayed in going out to meet the ships of the squadron blockading Havana some time ago. The chambers have sent a joint telegram of congratulation to Admiral Cervera because of the courage shown by him during the bombardment of the fortifications at Santiago.

General Blanco has issued an order prohibiting the presence of foreign correspondents in the island and threatening to put all such on trial as spies according to the military code.

Pablo Luna, a native of New Orleans, has been arrested for making insulting remarks about the Spanish fleet.

The military commander at Santiago has proposed rewards for two ensigns and a runner, who made three shots that were sent to land on the American warships during the bombardment.

Gene to Honolulu.

San Francisco, June 6.—The United States sloop of war Mohican came down from the Mare Island navy yard Sunday morning and, after a brief delay, sailed for Honolulu. It is understood that she will remain on duty at that port, replacing the Bennington, ordered to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The coast defense vessel Monterey and the big collier Brutus, which is to tow her from the Hawaiian Islands to the

Philippines, were to have gone with the Mohican, but shortly before the time set for their departure the chief engineer on the Monterey discovered her evaporator was not in good working condition. At first it was believed the taking out of the defective tubes and the insertion of new ones would require about 36 hours, but this work has been so expedited that it may be completed by this afternoon.

4.30

TROOPS LANDED.

5,000 Troops Join 3,000 Insurgents Near Santiago.

New York, June 6.—A special from Kingston, Jamaica, reports that 5,000 troops were landed near Punta Cabrera yesterday under the cover of Sampson's guns. These effected a junction with the insurgent force of 3,000 men. The United States troops had several large siege guns with them.

For Exchange of Prisoners.

Washington, June 6.—The war department has supplied the navy department with a list of names of Spanish prisoners at Fort McPherson, Ga. The department this morning sent the list to Sampson, who will enter into communication with Cervera respecting their exchange for Hobsco and his companions. The department hardly expects the exchange to be effected inside of two weeks.

Protest Against Spanish Spies in Canada.

London, June 6.—United States Ambassador Hay called at the foreign office today and presented evidence of Spanish officials making Canada a base of operations, and protested against the continuance of this practice.

Bryan Now a Colonel.

Lincoln, Neb., June 6.—Governor Holcomb has formally announced the officers chosen for the Third Nebraska regiment: W. J. Bryan as colonel commanding; Gen. Victor F. Vitiquin as lieutenant colonel.

English Fraught for Hobson.

London, June 6.—Every evening paper echoes the praise of the morning papers of Hobson's exploit with the Merrimac, saying that it was a gallant deed, nobly planned and pluckily carried out. The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that as a result the naval war between Spain and the United States is practically finished.

Another Spanish Report.

Madrid, June 6.—A despatch to the Imperial from Santiago says that the American fleet ineffectually bombarded that place Saturday night for 45 minutes. The fleet stood far out and shells did not hit the forts. The Spaniards failed to return the fire.

Japanese Soldiers Massacre Unarmored Wagoners in Shear Wantonness.

Tacoma, Wash., June 6.—The steamship Victoria brings Hong Kong advices to May 12. The spirit of rebellion and riot seems to pervade many parts of the orient. Five thousand robbers are assembled in one band in the mountains of Loyne, near Canton. They commit crimes of every description, plundering, robbing and killing as their fancy dictates. The local authorities are terrorized and dare not cope with them. Recently the house of an influential mandarin was robbed. The mandarin offered rewards of \$20 for the capture of each robber. Seven robbers were captured, but the mandarin then refused to give the rewards. The dishonesty of the mandarin has made the robbers bolder than ever, for all poor people have made up their minds not to interfere with their plundering because they claim the rich cannot be trusted. The Canton authorities have offered rewards for the capture of men known to be supplying arms and ammunition to the robbers. On April 26 a small band of brigands attacked the office of the magistrate of Kuning. They carried away valuables worth \$10,000 and released the prisoners confined in the jail.

Four Chinese mariners were fatally burned by an explosion aboard a small Chinese gunboat, which was practically blown up. The gunboat was bound from Mankin to Canton with pay for the Cantonese troops. Coming to a locality infested by pirates, the captain ordered his men to load all the guns in readiness for an attack, at the same time cautioning them not to smoke opium near the powder magazines. This warning was disregarded and the result was an explosion of the magazines by which all the guns were discharged simultaneously. The captain succeeded in rescuing three wounded men who jumped into the river. The hull of the gunboat was badly damaged.

The rebellion in Formosa has been confined largely to the central and northern parts of the island. Now an uprising is expected in the southern end, according to a correspondent of the Hong Kong Press, who writes that the feelings of the populace there have been wrought up to the boiling point by the butchery of innocent countrymen and helpless women and children by Japanese soldiers in the Hozan district. A company of Japanese soldiers followed a band of Formosan robbers to their lair in the hills, but the robbers escaped by means of a secret exit from a big cave in which they took refuge after firing into the soldiers and killing several. Maddened by defeat the Japanese are said to have vented their fury and thirst for blood upon the peaceful village of Loonah Ting, several miles distant. It is alleged they set the village on fire at night, and when the villagers rushed out they were shot down by a cordon of troops surrounding the town. Twenty-four men, two women and four children are known to have been killed. Only half a dozen remain of over 200 which formed the village.

Three thousand black flag soldiers arrived at Wu-Chou on May 5. These soldiers hate customs officers. Turning themselves into a mob, they attacked the custom house, but were driven back by the prefect's soldiers. The soldiers belong to an anti-foreign secret society. Much alarm prevails at Wu-Chou over the reports that all foreigners there are to be massacred.

Crash Hats

Of the Cutting stamp are honestly made of very best materials and the assortment is large and varied. One year's experience has done wonders in the perfection of the crash hat and you will be surprised at the improvements in style and make. Not a few but dozens of different styles, goods and shapes to select from. Crash hats suitable for the boys and girls, young men, middle aged men and elderly gentlemen, 25c and 50c.

No. 469 Balbriggan

Underwear is a prime favorite and ready seller at 50c the garment or \$2 a set of four pieces. It comes with long and short sleeves and legs, has pearl buttons and ribbed bottoms, is cut full size and sure to please nine men out of ten. The color, make and fit are perfect and price but 50c a garment.

SEE OUR STATE STREET WINDOW.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.

WEBER BROS.,

"Cut Price" Shoe Store.

Another lot just received of those Ladies' Kid Button and Laced Boots Patent Leather Tipped at—

98c

A PAIR. SIZES 21-2 to 7

Hundreds of pairs we have sold at our store at this price the last three years. This is the best lot yet. If you are obliged to economize these are the shoes for you to buy.

WEBER BROS.,

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

We Lead, Others Follow!

PRATT KNOCKS HIGH PRICES OUT!

Less than a week ago we announced to the people of North Adams and vicinity that hereafter we would conduct a Cut-Price Drug Store. In that short time many a poor family have been made happy by being able to secure medicines at a price within their means. Others are now following where we had the courage to lead. Our terrific onslaught upon the heretofore invincible breast works of high prices battered them down. Now other forces are getting into line to retrieve their lost glory. Fair play is loved by every true American citizen. It is all we ask. If you think our efforts in bringing prices down merit your patronage we shall be pleased to serve you.

J. H. C. Pratt,

THE PIONEER,

--- Cut-Price Druggist ---

30 Main St. (opposite State Street), North Adams, Mass.

A Pretty Foot is Something

And a pretty foot in a pretty shoe is a good deal more. But a pretty foot in an ill-looking, ill-fitting shoe is worst of all. The Tan Boots and Oxford Ties we sell will make a pretty foot prettier, or a less attractive "understanding" neat and trim. We've the nicest line we ever carried; neatest shapes; all widths; all toes and all prices, from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

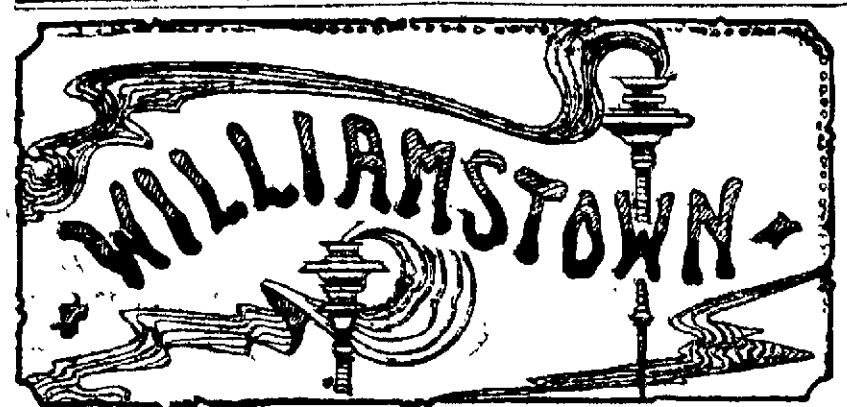
We can suit any purse in town.

H. P. Murdock & Bros.,
10 State Street.

The Martin Shoe Store.

INSURANCE of All Kinds....

Tinker & Ransford
Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents



Badly Frightened by a Toad—College Reports—Reason for the Abolition of the Latin Salutatory.

Reason for the Abolition

As recently announced, the Williams College faculty has abolished the Latin salutatory from the commencement program. The reason for the action is this: the late Hon. Francis H. Devey of Worcester founded a prize of \$50 to be given to the member of the graduating class who presents the most creditable oration. The appointment of the salutatory is governed by scholarship and while the oration had to be in Latin the salutatory was barred from competition because of the Latin language. The appointment as salutatory, always before that time a coveted honor, one to be dreaded by the average student, who wants a chance at a prize when one is offered, and a situation is perplexing. An attempt to compromise was made by allowing the salutatory to give a few sentences of his oration in Latin and then to proceed in English, but this was not satisfactory and it was decided to abolish the Latin salutatory.

Badly Frightened by a Toad

B. F. Bridges and J. D. Pattison were talking in a field Saturday when Mr. Bridges suddenly clapped his hand on his leg and exclaimed that something was wrong. Mr. Bridges must be mistaken, thought the latter, who was talking about and desperately maintained his grip on the object, meanwhile appealing to his companion for aid. Mr. Pattison assisted in partially removing an important part of Mr. Bridges' attire and both were surprised to find that the cause of alarm was a meek looking toad that had gained a foothold in the pants leg and was ambitiously working his way up a world. Mr. Bridges has usually been regarded as a man who has no flies in him, but with toads seeking his legs or a hunting ground he will have to look out for his reputation.

New Professor for Williams.

Second Lieutenant Carroll E. Maxcy of Company A, Second Regiment, Troy, N. Y., has accepted the professorship of English literature at Williams college. He will have charge of all freshmen and sophomore work, the junior elective in argumentation and the junior elective in English argumentation.

College Reports

The annual reports of President Carter and Treasurer Cole of Williams college are in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution. The treasurer's report, which heretofore has been submitted only to the trustees, will this year be sent with the president's to all of the alumni.

In another column the B. F. Mather store is advertised to rent. It is an old stand and offers a good opportunity to any one looking for an opening in the grocery business.

A number of articles will be drawn by ticket at the supper to be served in Houghton hall June 29 by the men of St. Raphael's parish for the benefit of the church. The books were issued Saturday and many signatures have already been secured. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of E. B. Noel, secretary, F. D. Noel, treasurer, and Napoleon Hebert.

Joseph King, who has been working as a section hand on the Fitchburg road, has given up his job and will move to Adams. Adam Cheronbous, who has also been employed as a section hand, will leave town Tuesday for Canada.

Business was resumed today at Mason's sawmill which was burned about two weeks ago. The boiler has been bricked in.

A good number from this village attended the strawberry festival at the Sweet's Corners Baptist church Friday evening. There was a good attendance and it was a pleasant occasion. The net proceeds amounted to about \$10.

The body of Rev. Dr. McGee, of New York, who died in Perth Amboy, N. Y., was announced in THE TRANSCRIPT Saturday, arrived in this town on the 12:24 train Saturday afternoon and was taken in charge by undertaker Hopkins. The funeral was held at the Congregational church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. R. A. Robinson officiating, and the burial was in the east cemetery.

Ray Connor, Williams '97, and now a student in the medical department of Johns Hopkins university, was in town over Sunday.

Mrs. H. M. Alden of Troy was in town Saturday looking for a cottage. Bank Examiner Daniel C. Miles examined the Williams National Bank Saturday and found it in the usual satisfactory condition. Mr. Miles is a brother of General Miles of the United States army.

The class to be graduated from the high school this year numbers only seven, which is less than usual, but the standing of the class is above the average. The high school visited the summit of Greylock Saturday and had a very pleasant outing, although it was not an ideal mountain day.

A teachers' meeting was held Saturday afternoon in high school hall.

The King's Daughters of St. John's church netted \$150 from the bazaar held in the parish room on the afternoons and evenings of Thursday and Friday.

M. M. Gayitt is removing a large quantity of dirt from the yard in the rear of his Spring street block.

Lawyer John F. Norxon of Pittsfield, was in town Saturday.

Dr. Abby A. Hinkley of New York is stopping at the Greylock.

Marshall Sanders has three acres of strawberry vines which promise a large yield, and he is now collecting crates in which to market the crop. George Walker who has been growing strawberries for several years very successfully, has six or seven acres and will market a large quantity this season.

Letters are advertised at the postoffice for Miss Sarah Fields, G. F. Ide, Mrs. M. Nolla, Mrs. William S. Southworth, Miss Cordelia Sussler and Miss Elizabeth Warner.

George Whipple, the well known land-lord who was formerly located for some years in Adams, is stopping at the Idlewild.

A meeting of the school committee was held Saturday afternoon.

S. J. Kellogg is sick and under the care of a physician.

Mabel, the four-years-old daughter of Herbert Kent, who lives on the back road to Blackinton, fell down stairs the other day. It was thought she was not much hurt, but Saturday her parents concluded that it would be well to have her examined by a physician and Dr. Lloyd was called.

H. H. Ranshousen of Springfield and A. W. Hopkins took a good bicycle ride Friday. They went to Great Barrington and back to Pittsfield, where they took a train for North Adams, from which they wheeled home. The distance ridden on their wheels was about 75 miles.

Chief Engineer F. J. Fessenden has been presented with a handsome badge by the fire department.

War times call for war prices. Cabinet photographs \$2 a dozen without tickets. Any tickets taken at N. S. Daniels studio on Cole avenue.

*Swift's Lowell fertilizers, the best fertilizers, made can be bought of T. W. Richmond, the sole agent for North Adams and vicinity. Well-scorched coal, wood, hay and straw at lowest cash prices. 1 State Street and 61 Ashland street.

Timidity and Greatness.

M. Dugas, a Frenchman, has written an extremely interesting book on "Timidity." He finds that the vast majority of people are timid in their youth. A considerable minority remain timid all their lives. Timidity leads to meditation and analysis. It enters into the temperament of the philosopher and man of science. Per contra, a thoroughly stupid man is seldom timid.

Virgil, Horace, Benjamin Constant, Michellet and Amiel were all notably timid men. M. Dugas notes that in the intellectual man you are apt to find great speculative hardihood combined with a practical timidity. Carlyle's is the typical case. The mere thought of having to order a coat or buy a pair of gloves caused him the most acute discomfort.

In its extreme type timidity approaches the malady of the will which the medical dictionaries call agoraphobia—the dread of the crowd, of the gaze of other people. All public speakers have known this feeling—even, it is said, the brazen M. Rochefort. Cicero, used as he was to the rostrum, was prevented by "blue funk" from delivering his "Milonian" speech. M. Sorey, who has leaped every week for 20 years, says he has never been able to conquer his timidity. Paillet, a famous Parisian advocate, was so nervous that he used to say he half hoped some accident would happen to him in the street on his way to the court, so that he might be prevented from appearing. Veteran actors, when they are worth their salt, seldom get over their "stage fright."

Heating Capacity of Wood.

A writer in Die Staats Zeitung corrects a very common supposition in regard to the heating capacity of wood, the most notable fact in the case being that such a practical and easily demonstrable error should so long have prevailed—namely, that the heating capacity of hard wood is greater than that of soft wood. The fact, as ascertained by repeated determinations, is that the greatest heating power is possessed by one of the softest varieties of such material—viz, the linden. Taking the heating capacity for the unit, the second best heater is also a soft wood—fir, with .99 heating power; next follow the elm and the pine, with .98; willow, chestnut and larch, with .97; maple and spruce fir, with .96; black poplar, with .95; alder and white birch, with .94 only. Then come the hard oak, with .93; the locust and the white beech, with .91, and the red beech, with .90. These examples leave no doubt of the general fact that hard wood heats the least.

London Book Thieves.

Suckling, the book seller, gave me quite a little talk on book thieves the other day. "Book thieves," said he, "are most plentiful. They are also most audacious in disposing of their stolen wares. One of them did me rather nearly not long ago. I was sitting in my shop, thinking no harm, when a rather clerical looking man came in and offered me an abridged edition of Littré's Dictionary at \$1. Of course I bought it. Judge my surprise when I found out about two hours afterward that the clerical looking gentleman had stolen that copy of Littré's Dictionary from the stall in front of my own shop! I may add that I had the satisfaction of recovering some volumes and juggling that respectable clerical looking gentleman, who, as I afterward found, had been doing many of my confederates in the same artistically nonchalant manner."—London Correspondence.

After Him.

Here is an extract from one of the latest novels: "Gerald Harbison panted heavily. The close atmosphere of the little apartment constrained his splendid lungs. He went to the window, opened it and threw out his massive chest."

All of which would go to show that the landlady was hot on his track.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Diagnosed.

Patient—I'm feeling wretched, doctor. I take no interest in anything, have no appetite, can't sleep.

Doctor—Why don't you marry the girl?—London Punch.

EYE LOW SONG.

Softly and softly the wind does blow,
Bye low, bye low.
Brighter the little star glances grow,
Bye low, bye low.
Moon mother puts on her silver crown;
Rockaby, baby, in your white gown,
Bye low, bye low.

Softly and softly the wind does blow,
Bye low, bye low.
Waving the lily buds to and fro,
Bye low, bye low.
Kissing them gently, "Good night, good night;
Sleep till the morning and wake in the light,"
Bye low, bye low.

Softly and softly the wind does blow,
Bye low, bye low.
Up in the elm where the cradle nests show,
Bye low, bye low.
Little birds drowsily swing the night through,
Warm and content, my own baby, like you,
Bye low, bye low.

Softly and softly the wind does blow,
Bye low, bye low.
Softer and sweeter his whispers grow,
Bye low, bye low.
Far and away, o'er the waters dim,
Baby sleep dreamily under him,
Bye low, bye low.

—L. Evelyn Cawley in Ladies' Home Journal.

HIS VOTE BEAT HIM.

How the invention of telegraphy led to a Congressman's defeat.

Dr. Galling, the gun man, is a relative of General L. Wallace and tells the following story about the latter's father: "David Wallace was a member of congress from an Indiana district when S. F. B. Morse asked the government to give him \$40,000 for the purpose of building the first telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington. Wallace was a member of the committee to which the bill providing for the appropriation was referred, and it happened when the vote came up for consideration that he was absent. The vote in committee was a tie, and so Wallace was sent for. He voted to give the inventor the \$40,000, and accordingly the bill went through.

"This happened along toward the end of Wallace's term, and when he went home to strive for re-election he found that the news concerning his action on the telegraph appropriation bill had preceded him. A man named William Brown, who afterward became prominent in congress, had been nominated by the Democrats, and he was conducting a vigorous campaign.

"In those days joint stumping tours were customary, and the two candidates went from place to place through the district, asking for the votes of the people. Brown's platform consisted of only one plank. That was the criminal record of his opponent.

"He would get up before a crowd of voters and ask them if they had heard how Wallace had voted to give \$40,000 of the public's money to a man who proposed to transmit messages by means of a wire between Baltimore and Washington. The ridiculousness of the charge was so apparent that Wallace's action could not be considered as a mere mistake. It was clearly an outrage upon the people—a deliberate swindle.

"You may not believe," Brown was in the habit of concluding, "that any man with a spark of common sense would vote away the public funds for the furtherance of such a chimerical scheme, but the gentleman is here before you. Ask him if I have told the truth or not, and let him explain his action if he can."

"Wallace of course admitted that he had voted away the money, and he tried to explain what Morse proposed to do, but it was all in vain. His constituents made up their minds that he was either a fool or something worse, and he was therefore snuffed out at the polls.

"It is gratifying to know that Wallace lived to see the telegraph established as an important factor in civilization, but I suppose there are people in that district who still think he was a fool and that he deserved defeat."—Cleveland Leader.

NOISELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Receiver That Can Be Made to Whisper Softly in the Operator's Ear.

The introduction of typewriter machines in telegraph offices, on which operators take down the messages received, has necessitated increasing the volume of sound emanating from the sounders in order to make their clicks clearly distinguishable above the click of the typewriter machine. The result has been that the noise in telegraph offices has in many cases increased to such an extent as to be a serious menace to the health of the operators.

In order to reduce this noise and to make the received message entirely secret a special sounder has been invented. The sounder, which is inclosed in a hard rubber case, is very light, the whole thing, with connecting cord complete, weighing but four ounces. It can be used not only without the slightest inconvenience to the operator, but much to his comfort and advantage, relieving him of all unnecessary nerve and physical strain. It can be attached directly to the main line, where it acts as a combined relay and sounder, giving all the service of both, without any of the disadvantages and annoyances of a main line sounder.

The mechanism of this little instrument is very simple, consisting of a set of electro magnets of from 2 to 150 ohms resistance, according to requirements. An ingenious arrangement of the armature and lever brings the former in actual contact with the poles of the magnets in such a manner as to double the working force of the armature. The armature lever is provided with hammers, which in action strike upon a resonating plate. A shifter or switch at the side of the case draws the hammers from the plate and reduces the sound to a minimum.

Owing to the loudness of the sound when the hammers strike upon the resonating plate messages may be received with the sounder placed on the table or desk, and in this way it may also be used for a call, thus combining in one instrument both a loud and secret sounder. Should it be desired to take a secret message the sounder is adjusted from the outside by means of the shifter referred to, which is graded so that the operator may regulate the volume of sound to suit his own ear. This may be from the faintest whisper to the full volume of the loudest utterance. The instrument is then worn on the head. The case and headband being made of hard rubber insures the operator from shock from abnormal currents passing through the line.—Electrical Engineer.

Australian Curiosities.

There are some curious things in central Australia. According to Professor Baldwin Spencer, *Lathraea* in the dry season is truly a glass of salt. Aye, that's about the only salt mine, rising abruptly from the desert. Formerly vast rivers flowed here, and the dipterocarp, a worm-hellike creature, worthy of its name and four times as large as a kangaroo, flourished on the plains. Now there are hardly any animals to be seen. The fish live in water holes of the hills until the floods wash them down to the salt flats. As the end of the wet season the water from all themselves with water, roll themselves in the mud and lie low till the next rains, which may not come for two years. Meanwhile the *perch* dig like the "mole" of Robert Burns, may have the misfortune to furnish a drink to a thirsty black. The natives also dig water from the roots of trees. They are the "pot" trees and have certain roots or animals which protect them. Men of one group and only marry women from another single group.

Self Made Men of Other Days.

The self made man is by no means solely the product of modern times. Columbus was a weaver, Franklin was a journeyman printer, Pope Sixtus V was employed in his younger days in keeping swine, Robert Burns was a plowman, AEsop was a slave, Homer was a beggar, Daniel De Foe was apprenticed to a hosier, Demosthenes was the son of a cutler, while Virgil was a baker's son. Ben Jonson was a bricklayer, Corvantes was a common soldier, Canova's father was a stonecutter and Captain Cook commenced life as a cabin boy. Haydn, the musician, was the son of a poor wheelwright, Pizarro, instead of going to school, was sent to keep hogs. Kirke White's father was a butcher, and Keats' father kept a livery stable.

"Martyrdom."

At the age of 17 Miss Willard records in her diary this tragic announcement of the end of her romping girlhood: "This is my birthday and the date of my martyrdom. Mother insists that at last I must have my hair 'done up woman fashion.' She says she can hardly forgive herself for letting me 'run wild' so long. We've had a great time over it all and here I sit like another Samson shorn of his strength. That figure won't do, though, for the greatest trouble with me is that I never shall be shorn again. My 'back' hair is twisted up like a corkscrew. I carry 18 hairpins; my head aches miserably; my feet are entangled in the skirt of my hateful new gown.

I can never jump over a fence again so long as I live. As for chasing the sheep down in the shady pasture it is out of the question, and to climb to my eagle nest seat in the big bur oak would ruin this new frock beyond repair. Altogether I recognize the fact that my occupation's gone.

How He Lost His Job.

An exchange tells the story of an old colored man who asked a white man if he could give him work. The white man asked the negro if he had a boat. When the negro replied, "Yes, boss," the white man responded:

"Well, you see all that driftwood floating down the river?"

"Well, then," continued the white man, "you row out in the river and catch that driftwood, and I'll give you half you got."

The colored man worked hard for awhile, when all of a sudden he stopped and pulled for the shore.

On being asked the reason for his return, he replied, "Dat wood is jest as much mine as 'is his. I ain't gwine to give him any, and so I'm out of work again."

He Won't Get Left.

"Now, Tommy," said the father as he handed him an apple, "you must divide honorably with your little sister Bessie."

"What's 'honorably,' mammy?" he asked.

"It means the one that divides takes the smallest piece," was the reply.

"Well," said the little diplomat, "then I'll give it to Bessie and let her divide!"—Chicago News.

Patagonia Moscos.

Herr Duesen, a German traveler who has explored the west coast of Patagonia, says that moscos of all species are developed there to an extraordinary degree. They grow in immense heaps, the explorer sinking to his armpits in some of them.

There are said to be about 480,000,000 Christians, 256,000,000 Confucians, etc.; 190,000,000 Hindus and 180,000,000 Mohammedans. These are merely estimated figures.

A man is generally at his heaviest in his fortieth year.

In France when the use of yeast was first introduced it was deemed by the medical faculty to be so injurious to health that its use was prohibited under the severest penalties.

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TRICKS ON THE TREASURY.

Attempts to Cheat Uncle Sam Through the Redemption Division.

Many attempts have been made to cheat the United States treasury through its redemption division, so called, the division which has to do with redeeming partially destroyed government currency.

Not long ago a doctor in Alabama sent to the redemption division one-half of a \$10 bill, accompanied by an affidavit saying that while on a "spree" he had used the other half to light a cigar. The half which he forwarded was nicely charred along the inner edge, and the story would have been very plausible if the redemption division had not received within 24 hours from an Alabama bank the other half of the same note.

The theory of the treasury officials was that while more or less intoxicated the doctor had struggled for the possession of the bill with some one, who had wrested half of it from him; that the despoiler had turned the bill into the bank and received for it; that the doctor, recovering his senses, had found the other half in his pocket, and not wishing to lose his money, had conceived the plan of singeing the edge of the note and saying that the other half had been destroyed. So he committed perjury in an attempt to rob Uncle Sam of \$5.

A short time ago a man in Chicago sent an affidavit to the treasury accompanying the singed half of two \$20 bills and one \$10 bill. This affidavit was typewritten and in perfect form. It stated that the document was a commercial traveler; that after returning from a journey he had been cleaning out his traveling bag, when he inadvertently had thrown into the fire an envelope containing \$50 in bills; that, in accordance with section 3040 of the law of such a date, he would like to have the money restored to him, etc.

The clerk who brought this document to Mr. Relyea commented on its lucidity and completeness.

"The story seems unnatural," said Mr. Relyea. "Hold up the claim for a time."

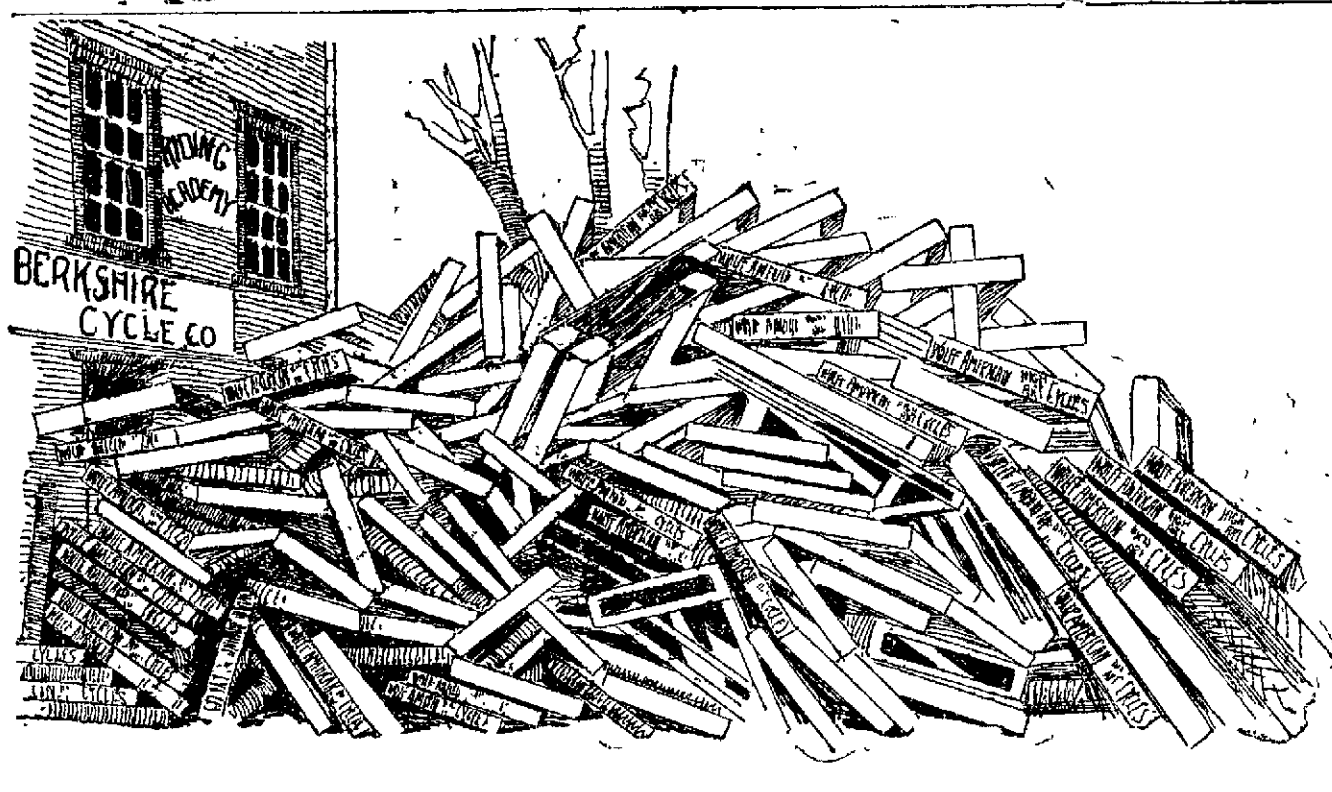
Twenty-four hours later a big shipment of mutilated currency came from the treasury at Chicago. Mr. Relyea asked if there were any half notes in the shipment. In four or five minutes a clerk brought him the missing halves of the bills which the Chicago man had sent in.

The attempt to defraud was plain. The matter was put at once into the hands of the secret service bureau. An agent was sent to Chicago. The young man who had made the affidavit was put under arrest, and the story of his crime came out. He was of decent family, but had fallen into bad company and had been persuaded to attempt the fraud by older companions. They furnished the money and prepared the affidavit. They cut the bills in halves, and for one half of them obtained \$25. The other half they singed and attached to his affidavit. When he was arrested, they fled.

The gross profit of the swindle could not have been more than \$25, and in trying to cheat the government out of that amount the young man forfeited his liberty for a year and a half.—Indianapolis Journal.

TO RENT.

A desirable property for light manufacturing, storage, etc., located on railroad and very central. Well lighted and fitted for power. Inquire at 19 Pleasant Street.



AND STILL IT GROWS!

The Pile of Empty Crates of the Berkshire's 1898 Sales.

The steady rise in our business barometer is due to the fact that we give the best values at the lowest prices.

A special lot of \$100 Stearns "Yellow Fellows" at the unheard of price of \$37.

The reliable Eagle at \$40.

Brand new single steering double diamond Stearns tandems at a special price of \$85.

The Keatings and Bostonians are as popular as ever at \$35.

WE OFFER

We Sell Standard Goods and Keep Them in Stock.

BERKSHIRE CYCLE CO., 92 MAIN ST.

C. H. HUBBARD, Manager.

Rear Hoosac Bank Block.

NOTICE

A new importation of sailors in all the latest styles.

KNOX, DUNLAP, etc.

Parlors 68 Main Street, Over Galtick's Clothing Store.

Helen L. Joyce.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

Adams Nat Bank Bldg North Adams, Mass.

Canadian Pacific Ry. Tourist Cars.

With or Without Plates.

OPTICAL.

Dr. Clark's Dental & Optical Parlors.

Tariff on Woollens.

Blackinton Co. Blackinton, Mass.

T. Mulcare, 28 Marshall Street.

TO RENT.

A desirable property for light manufacturing, storage, etc., located on railroad and very central. Well lighted and fitted for power. Inquire at 19 Pleasant Street.

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BUSINESS CARDS

UNDERTAKERS.
Simmons & Carpenter, Undertakers. No. 20½ Eagle street, North Adams, Mass.

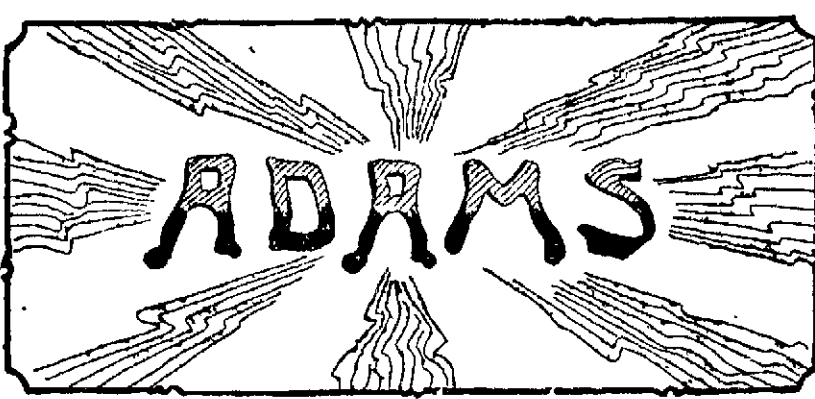
LIVERIES.
Ford & Arnold, Livery and Feed Stable, Single and double teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four main st. Telephone 246-12.

J. H. Flagg, Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable, Main street, opposite the Wilson House, North Adams. Nice coaches for weddings, parties and funerals. First class stable horses and carriages at short notice on reasonable terms. Also village coach to and from all trains. Telephone connection.

J. Cogan, City Cab Service. J. Cogan will run a first-class cab to all parts of the city from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. Telephone 129-2.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.
Meany & Walsh, Granite and Marble. No. 12 Eagle street, North Adams.

CARRIAGES.
Edmund Vannair, Carriage and Wagon Builder, Manufacture of light carriages, sleighs, and harnesses and heavy wagons, made to order at short notice. All work guaranteed and represented. Repairing in all its branches at reasonable terms. Dealers



GIRL ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Lover Was To Leave Her And She Wanted to Die. Girl Was Nerved And Lover Will Stay.

Miss Labina Lafortune attempted suicide at the home of Marshall Robare on Commercial street Saturday evening. She is about 17 years old and is employed in one of the mills. Saturday evening she went to bed rather early and seemed to be dozing over something. Sunday morning when Mr. Robare, who owns the house where she boards, called her there was no response.

He went upstairs and heard a heavy gurgling sound from her room. He called her several times and when there was still no answer he went to her bed room. He was unable to wake her and at once sent for a physician.

Dr. A. K. Boom attended and after working for four hours she recovered enough to walk about the house, though she was drowsy. She said she drank an ounce of laudanum when she went to bed Saturday evening and the bottle was found under her pillow.

She had been keeping company with a young man who parents are to move to Canada this week and he was going with them to leave her. She begged him not to go but he was determined and she said she could not live without him. Now, however, she is sorry for her rash act and says she would never try it again.

It is probable that from the present circumstances she will have no reason to despair, since her sweetheart was so shocked at the news that he will probably take her with him.

Employer and Employee.

Rev. O. I. Darling, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist church, preached an instructive sermon last evening on the subject, "The proper relation between employer and employee." He said the trouble of today was not merely the question of hours and wages to be paid. The disease was the lack of good will. Many hardships could be endured by the workmen if they knew the proprietor had a feeling of good will toward them. The employer should use his employees as he would like to be used himself. If after a fair trial the men are satisfied that the proprietor lacks the good will then it is honorable to leave his employ. All men should live together as brethren, not as enemies.

Boy Run Over.

A little boy about 12 years old had a narrow escape from serious injury Saturday morning. He was with a crowd of boys on Spring street, watching the circus parade. John Wietzhauser of West Kensington drove his team along the street, and as he was passing the crowd of boys one of them stepped in front of the team. He was knocked down and the team passed over him. He was badly frightened but escaped with several bruises.

Marriages Last Week.

Edward Meyers and Miss Gnatie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shultis, were married last Wednesday. A reception was held at the bride's home on Columbia street Saturday afternoon and evening.

Paul Schalauski was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Miller of Summer street Saturday afternoon. A reception was held at the bride's home Saturday evening.

Stone Fell on His Leg.

Edward, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gannon met with an accident Saturday. He was sitting on the stone wall that skirts the bank near the "Dugway" on Columbia street, and in getting off the wall the stone on which he sat slid off and pinned his leg to the ground. He was taken home and Dr. Riley attended. He escaped with a few slight bruises.

The Dates Set.

Notre Dame church fair will open in the old French church Wednesday evening, June 15 and continue June 17, 18, 24, 25 and July 1 and 2. An entertainment will be provided each evening and during the fair prizes will be contested for by various persons. The proceeds of the fair are to be used for the new parochial school and convent building funds.

Final Prize Speaking.

Miss Edna Montgomery and Waldemar Richmond were chosen from the fifth division of speakers at the high school Friday. The final contest will be held Friday afternoon when the medals will be awarded. The final will be public and all parents of school children are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Harrington of Pittsfield Spent Sunday in Town.

Robert Harrington of Hinsdale, county vice-president of the F. M. T. A., visited John Murphy of Hoosac street Sunday. A large party of Pittsfield people enjoyed a big wagon ride to this town Sunday and spent part of the day here. They returned home around the mountain.

Miss Jennie Kay is Recovering from a Serious Attack of Rheumatism in the Back.

L. A. Weston went to Cammington Saturday and returned Sunday with a handsome lot of trout. He caught 120. The ladies of the Baptist church held a cake and apron sale at the church parlors Tuesday afternoon and evening.

The "St. Louis Kid" a Crack Pool Player, Has Been Visiting in Town.

The "Juvenile Bon Tons" have organized a tennis club and will play on the Edmunds street court.

James T. Baker of Boston, formerly of this city, has accepted a position to sing in the first Baptist church in Haverhill, Mass.

The regular monthly meeting of the Adm. Soc. company will be held Tuesday evening.

The reception by Professor Molunby to his pupils in the old St. Charles church Saturday evening was a very pleasant affair and was well attended. During the evening refreshments were served and all thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

Charles Daniels is building a new cottage at his property on Randall street.

Mrs. Hugh Sheridan of Great Barrington sang an offertory solo at St. Thomas church Sunday. She has a pleasing voice of rich quality and will take part in the coming recital of the pupils of Prof. Molunby in the old St. Charles church Friday evening, June 17.

Mrs. Hall of Hoosac street is seriously ill at her home. Miss Christine Kershaw, trained nurse, is attending her.

A son was born last Friday to Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Gross of Hilbert street.

A daughter was born Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. William Walmsley.

Misses Ella and Annie Burke of Temple street and Miss Lizzie Finnegan are visiting friends in Holyoke.

Daniel Kiley and William Pulver spent Sunday in Pittsfield.

William Martin of Dean street visited relatives in Pittsfield Sunday.

Daniel Bergen visited his wife, who is the guest of Pittsfield friends, Sunday.

The regular meeting of the G. A. R. will be held tonight.

The Fortnightly club will meet in the Universalist church parlors this evening. Dr. H. B. Holmes will read a paper.

Piano For Sale.

A good second hand upright Weber piano. Inquire at 16 West street.

THE ACE LOST.

Then Thad Stevens Showed How He Valued Martin's Reputation at Faro.

There was nothing of "the stocks and blackboards of convention" in Thad Stevens. He was a man soul fed on strong emotions. He believed that the king must be named—and he was the king, writes James M. Scovel in Lippincott's. His favorite amusement was after supper at his own modest mansion to the east of the capitol to spend the evening at Hall & Pemberton's faro bank on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. Here was common ground, where the warring, jarring factions north and south could meet and over canvass and Veve Clitquot champagne won unsmothered the goddess of fortune. There were no clubs in the Washington of 1856-60 except the gaming houses. Stevens was never a heavy player, although I have seen him win \$1,400 on a \$20 goldpiece as his only stake.

On one occasion he had been playing in what he called hard luck. Mr. Martin from Columbus, O., the reading clerk of the house, always at his elbow and ready for a "sleeper" or a stake, repeatedly urged Stevens "to put stack on the ace, which had lost three times. 'I will stake my reputation,' said Martin, 'that the ace wins.'"

With a doubting glance at Martin Stevens showed a stack of blue chips, worth \$50, over to the ace, playing it to win, on Martin's judgment. The ace lost. Without the semblance of a smile the oldest statesman said, "Martin, you owe me a quarter." This was the value he put on Martin's reputation.

No man ever pursued an adversary in debate more remorselessly than Stevens did, but there was no malice in him, and he was a favorite on both sides of the house. "Sunset" Cox was his devoted friend, and in a playful mood during an all night session, while the member from Pennsylvania dozed in his seat, moved the speaker that "the sergeant-at-arms supply Mr. Stevens with ivory chips enough to last till morning."

A Bill of Lading.

A bill of lading for slaves is a curiosity in its way. The following extract is from one dated Feb. 1, 1848. Shipped by the Grace of God, in good order and well conditioned, by James —, in and upon the good ship called the Maryborough, whereof he is master, under God, for his present voyage, Captain David Morton, and now riding at anchor at the Bar of Senegal, and by God's grace bound for George, in South Carolina, to say, twenty-four prime slaves, six prime women slaves, etc. It ends with the pious wish that "God send the good ship to her desired port in safety. Amen."

However impious it may appear to us to associate the name of God with the iniquitous traffic, still it was looked upon by many as a divine institution, directly sanctioned by the Bible. The famous slave trading captain John Newton, afterward to be the Rev. John Newton of Olney, hymn writer and friend of Cowper, did by no means see it to be his duty to change his name immediately after his conversion, though he ultimately became an abolitionist. He carried on slave trading for years after he was a devout Christian, giving thanks in the Liverpool churches for the success of his last venture and imploring God's blessing on his next—Chambers' Journal.

A Mirror Effect.

At the end of a narrow hall on the second floor of a house a plain mirror about the height of a door and the width of the hall space was inserted in the wall. Over this, in lieu of a frame, was draped some fish net, straight folds hanging down on either side, with an irregular arrangement across the top. The effect added to the width and length of the hall and contributed an attractive feature to the passageway.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. C. C. & C. Co. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Headache Quickly Cured.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fails 25c.

Erysipela.

An absolute cure for plica. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

"We have a fine supply of sorted hard wood, both sawed and split. Call, write or telephone T. W. Hammond, coal and wood. Sole agents for Swift's Lowell cutlizers."

LUCK SOLD BY THE OUNCE.

Chicago Drug Stores in the Slums Do a Thriving Business in It.

Down in the "loaves" district the drug stores sell luck in the same manner and quantities they do quinine and pills, and it is just as distinctive a commodity with them. Traffic in this is confined entirely to the negroes, whose superstition is as well marked as the color of the sable race. "Gimme two bits" wuf Sally White's luck," asked a Senegambian of a drug clerk on South Clark street the other day. The clerk proceeded to pour shellac, saltpeter, sulphur and other ingredients on to the pan of the scales until the five ounces wrought swung at a balance. The purchaser pocketed the small mixture of powders and departed.

The druggist explained:

"We sell luck all the time, and that man who just left is one of our best customers. You notice he called for the Sally White brand. That seems to be the most popular kind of luck. It is called Sally White after a character in the levees by that name. She is well known and is supposed to be the one who has the power to prescribe that which bears her name. At first she bought the ingredients and did her own mixing. In an unguarded moment she revealed the secret to a friend one day, however, and the latter came to us, and we made up the prescription. It brought the desired luck to the woman. Others found it out, and the Sally White brand became a permanency."

There is no Sally White mixed luck, which follows the other a close second in popularity. It is a combination of asphaltum, camphor, Spanish fly, sulphur, saltpeter and other powders. This sells for the same as the straight Sally White. Then there is a common luck that is made of the same powders in various combinations. This is considered by some as efficacious as the Sally White. It is a bit cheaper. Another sort of luck is made by the combination of oils, such as verbena, pennyroyal, leaved and others, and it is run. This has no particular name. It is simply luck. The negroes always specify what kind is desired.

"In order to possess themselves of the luck sought the powder compounds are burned somewhat like incense, in a close room, the fumes being inhaled by the luck seeker. The oil compounds are mixed with the water in which the luck coater washes him or herself; also in the water which is used to scrub floors. Sometimes it is sprinkled on the floor of the salaried habitation. All of this is done with the greatest care and secrecy, sometimes once a week and sometimes at longer or shorter periods, as luck needs replenishing."

Women seem to be better customers for the luck commodity than the men, for they consume more. Strange to relate, neither buy the article on Fridays or on the 13th of the month. Luck may be bought for five cents an ounce. Not infrequently \$1 worth is purchased at a store. From this superstition the drug stores in the levee district reap a harvest every year.—Chicago Tribune.

Hooded Snakes.

Dr. Stradling throws some interesting light on the hooded snake: "The hoods of snakes were unquestionably intended by nature to act as weapons of intimidation, for when suddenly opened, as they are during the excitement of a contest, these give their owners an apparent and formidable enlargement. But the hoods which have been so useful at some period in snake history have now become so enlarged as to tend toward the extinction of their owners, just as the overdevelopment in the tusks of prehistoric animals led straight to their destruction."

"During a fight the hooded snake in the act of striking his foe suffers from the outstretched and weighty hood—be overbalanced himself and topples forward. His assailant, the mongoose and some birds specially select him when provoked, and ripping up the back of the neck speedily dispatches him."

He tells an amusing story of a cobra putting his head into a biscuit tin in search of a mouse regaling itself on macaroons. The rough sides of the tin irritated the cobra so that he involuntarily dilted his hood and was consequently unable to remove his head from his tin prison. Found next morning in this awkward predicament, he was safely and quickly dispatched.—Ludgate.

The Longevity of Canned Food.

It is only fair to state that tinned meat still holds the record for longevity. Witness the case of that preserved mutton vouchered for by Dr. Letheby in his Cantor lecture, which had been tinned 44 years and was still in condition at the end of that time. The tins had an extraordinary career. In 1854 they were wrecked in the good ship Fry and cast ashore with other stores on the beach at Prince's inlet.

They were found by Sir John Ross eight years afterward in a state of perfect preservation, having passed through alarming variations of temperature annually—from 93 degrees below zero to 80 degrees above—and withstood the attacks of savage beasts, perhaps of savage men. For 10 years more they lay the bearded and bearded alternately; then her majesty's ship Investigator came upon the scene, and still the contents were in good condition. For nearly a quarter of a century they had withstood the climatic rigors and, as was but natural, some of them were brought home again, where they lived on in honor all age till they were brought under the notice of Dr. Letheby.—Good Words.

Old Age.

Sir George Lewis held it to be impossible for any one to reach 110. Hardly any one, he contended, ever lived to be 100. Professor Owen and others asserted that no one has ever been proved to be over 104 years old. Lack of accurate information and mendacity, according to Dr. Kain, is the explanation of the greater number of centenarians being reported from the ignorant classes. Education and comfort are not, in his view, unfavorable to long life, but on the contrary tend to protract it. "The excesses of the rich do no doubt shorten their lives, but it is believed of the experts, says Dr. Kain, 'that centenarians are proportionately more numerous in the higher social strata than in the lower.' Statistics as to the effect of occupation on longevity concur to show that men of thought are commonly long lived."

Too Much Reform.

Lawyer—Well, reform, what can I do for you?

Man Ebony—I want a deuce of reform from my husband.

"What has he been doing?"

"Don't! Why, he done got relig'n, an we ain't had a chicken on de table for a month."—New York Weekly.

Most Acute.

She—Yes, it is the province of woman to suffer in silence.

He—In silence? That must be suffering indeed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Explained.

"Are you a native of this town?" asked a traveler of a resident of a sleepy little hamlet.

"Am I a what?"

"Are you a native of the town?"

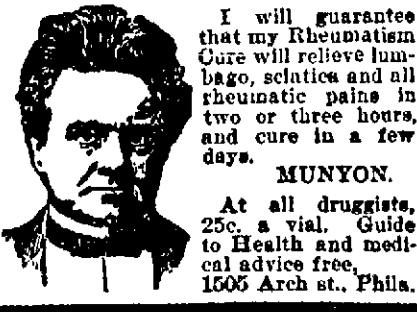
"Hey?"

"I asked if you were a native of this place?"

At that moment his wife, tall and tall and gaunt, appeared at the open door of the cabin and, taking her pipe from between her teeth, said acidly:

"Ain't you got no sense, Jim? He means wuz you born here when you was born, or wuz you born before you began livin here. Now answer him."—Harper's Bazar.

MUNYON'S



RHEUMATISM

BLACKPOOL GAYETY.

STRIKING SCENES AT AN ENGLISH CONEY ISLAND.

The Summer Paradise of the Cotton Spinners of Lancashire—Jolly, Free and Easy Crowds and the Amusements in Which They Indulge.

There are some mistaken ideas about the solemnity of British crowds as contrasted with the gayety of French gatherings. People think the English do not know what to do with themselves on a holiday and that they get drunk from sheer ennui. Those who think this have never lived in the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire and still less have they been to Blackpool, the Coney Island of every factory hand from Ayrton to Blackburn, for even to be in this delectable spot is to be happy, apart from any amusement offered there. Every factory town gives its hands a vacation of a week in the season, and they betake themselves to Blackpool. Not a soul among the factory people is left in town—man, woman or child—save the sick or bedridden. Each town must choose a different week for its holiday, for Blackpool, though quite a large place, could not contain all the hordes that descend upon it, and it would be impossible to get the people to go to any other place for their outing.

For days beforehand the "lasses" are seen on the street, their heads bristling with curling pins or curl papers, preparing the marvelous holiday bang which sticks out indefinitely in front, a veritable haystack. The shawl worn over the head on working days is scornfully cast aside, and in its place is worn a hat unlike anything ever seen by American eyes. Most curious in shape and huge in size is this hat and covered with bows of ribbon startling in color. Add feathers and flowers galore, and you have a structure which merits a holiday.

At this time of general exodus trains start at 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, filled with joyful, noisy, singing people. They seem never to stop eating, drinking and singing, and they keep it up during the entire week.

Blackpool is an elongated town, stretched out three miles along the coast, and entirely composed of lodging houses, hotels and "publics"—myriads of "publics," every other house being of this description, and each and all are jammed with people. The lodging houses are jammed, too, the saying being that as soon as one man gets out of a bed another is ready to occupy it. For what use is a bed to one, after all, when one isn't in it? It would be snobbish to wish to retain it.

In Blackpool there are no toboggan slides or other such manifold shows as we get up to tickle the fancy of our Coney Island public. Simple amusements suffice the cheerful Lancashire lad and his broad faced, burly lass. Chief among these is bathing or "padding." And to unworried American eyes the bathing beach is a strange sight. The men and women bathe on different parts of the beach. The men's costume consists merely of "trunks," while that worn by the women is of some light cotton material, generally pink in color, a blouse cut low in the neck, with short sleeves and drawers to the knee—no stockings, no skirt. Those who have these costumes are considered quite aristocratic, for most of the lasses merely gather their skirts high around them in the most naive fashion and paddle away serenely.

But it is on the promenade that the crowd swarms thickest and the noise is greatest. This is a broad asphalt walk, raised from the sand and stretching from one end of the town to the other. Here is a never ending procession. They come shoving and pushing eight or ten abreast, every one singing "Daisy Bell," "The Old Kent Road" or some other antiquated topical song. It takes some time for a new song to make its way to Blackpool. The people jostle and push and poke each other in the ribs, and all are good natured and smiling faced and vulgar.

Introductions are not necessary. Total strangers chaff each other as they pass, while the children everywhere suck oranges or blow whistles. But with all this riding and strolling and singing one gets a great thirst, and there is always a "public" at hand. You hear the twanging of a banjo in the distance and you join the crowd which looks around it. It heralds the "nigger minstrels," a popular everywhere in England.

Then you hear some one suggesting a visit to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and you get into the electric car—the pride of Blackpool and the only one nearer than Liverpool, and most wonderfully slow it is. In the car the singing and the good natured horse play continue. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" proves to be a little hut on a bluff in front of which stand images of Uncle Tom and Little Eva. Inside the principal attractions are marionettes, and ginger pop and the electric car is not necessary. Total strangers chaff each other as they pass, while the children everywhere suck oranges or blow whistles. But with all this riding and strolling and singing one gets a great thirst, and there is always a "public" at hand. You hear the twanging of a banjo in the distance and you join the crowd which looks around it. It heralds the "nigger minstrels," a popular everywhere in England.

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SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

GOLF DEVOTEES ARE ACTIVE.

Gossip of the Players and Coming Championship Contests--Changes in the Rules.

[Copyright, 1898.] Every golf enthusiast in the country is now looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the open championship tournament which takes place on the 17th and 18th of this month at the Myopia Hunt club course, which is situated at Hamilton, Mass. This tournament is the second event of any magnitude among the annual golf fixtures.

The first important event in the golf world each season is the intercollegiate tourney, which, as every one knows, was this year again won by Yale, with Harvard second, the place the latter also occupied last season. Yale's winning team was composed of Roderick Terry, Jr., captain; W. Rosier Betts, John Reid, Jr., W. E. Smith, T. M. Robertson and R. H. Crowell. The first three mentioned players were on the 1897 championship team. The individual intercollegiate champion this season is J. F. Curtis of Harvard. This event is a very important one, for the players in it very frequently prove prominent factors in the matches that take place during the following summer.

The open championship tournament affords the only opportunity amateurs have of pitting themselves in competition against professionals, for it is open to any player in the world. Despite reports to the contrary it may safely be stated, however, that no foreigners will take part this year, although it is possible that representatives from Great Britain may be seen on some of the well known American courses later in the season.

All the prominent professionals in the country who can manage to be present will take part in the open championships. Last year's winner was Joseph Lloyd, professional, of the Essex County club, Manchester, Mass. His score was 162 strokes for the 36 holes. Four other prizes were offered, every one of which was carried off by a professional. Some of the best known players who are expected to take part this year, but who couldn't play last season on account of the long trip to Chicago, where the contest was held, are Willie Campbell, Franklin Park Golf club, Boston, who is now playing in excellent form; Alexander H. Findlay of Boston, the Fitzjohn brothers of Otsego, N. Y., and probably two dozen new men who have recently come over from England to take charge of courses and who are practically unknown outside their own clubs. Mr. H. G. Whigham, who won the amateur championship last year for the second successive season, may play, but as he has been acting as correspondent in Cuba for a newspaper for the past few months his entry is uncertain.

I asked Mr. Josiah Newman, the well known expert and editor of Golf, if he would name the players who, in his opinion, were likely to land in the first six places. He said that owing to the great number of players entered, so many of whom are absolutely dark horses, it was a very difficult matter, but that on form the following six should stand the best chance of gaining the coveted positions: Joe Lloyd, the

present champion, Willie Dunn, James Foulis, Alexander Findlay, Willie Campbell and the well known amateur, Findlay S. Douglas. It is also interesting to note that Mr. Newman regards Douglas as the best golf player in the country and the probable winner of the amateur championship.

An alteration has been made in the

rules governing the play in the open championship this year. The competitors will in future play 32 holes each day, thus giving them a night's rest during the contest. This event consists entirely of "medal play," which means that the result is determined by the aggregate number of strokes, whereas in "match play" the number of holes won decides the winner. Mr. Newman knows the Myopia course very thoroughly and has made an investigation of the records made on it, and he predicts that the player who covers the ground in 110 strokes will win the trophy, and also that the winner

to become the property of the team making the lowest score. The contest will be 36 holes, medal play, and is especially interesting to amateurs because it will be the first interstate event ever held.

The women's amateur championship, which last year was played during August on the Essex County club links, is to be contested for nearly two months later in the season this year. Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14 are the dates fixed upon, and the affair is to come off at the fine course at Ardley-on-Hudson. It is far too early to say much about this event yet, but from present indications no one seems likely to lower the colors of Miss Beatrice Hoyt, who has already won the championship for the past two years. She is a member of the Westchester Country club of New York.

The Canadian championships this year are to be held at Toronto during the week beginning Sept. 5. On the last day or two of that meet an amateur team from the United States will visit Toronto to meet a team of Canadian experts. This will be the first international tournament ever arranged be-

LACROSSE WILL BE POPULAR.

Colleges and Athletic Clubs Are Taking It Up--Plans For an International Contest Next Season.

[Copyright, 1898.] Lacrosse received a great boom in the United States last summer owing to the trip of the Crescent Athletic club team to England and Ireland. Many clubs and colleges which prior to that time had taken little or no interest in the game became enthusiastic players. There are a good many lacrosse teams all over the country, and in Canada are to be found some of the finest players in the world. Most of the larger colleges and universities have very fair teams, particularly the eastern institutions. There is an intercollegiate league, of which Johns Hopkins is this season's champion, their victory over the strong aggregation of players at Lehigh university having landed them in first place.

Cornell, Harvard, Hobart and Swarthmore each have teams which play in the intercollegiate series. The colleges

tion, and, second, as a training school to fit the young warriors for the stern realities of the warpath by quickening the mind, strengthening the body and accustoming them to close combat. As a sport it was admirably adapted for developing the physique of young Indian warriors. So general did Indian interest in the game become that, according to one writer, among some of the tribes it was "the chief object of their lives."

It was not until 1842 that lacrosse was adopted by the Canadians. At first it did not attract much attention, and not until some 20 years later did the young white men begin to see the great advantages and opportunities afforded by the game. About 1860 Montreal introduced it as a recognized sport, and the organization of the Montreal Lacrosse club was the pioneer of numerous similar organizations throughout the Dominion. The formation of the National Lacrosse Association of Canada soon after resulted in a boom, to which the pastime owes more for its growth than to any other factor.

It was not long before the game was carried over the borders, for Americans were not slow to perceive its chief features—the skill and science necessary to play it—and the Amateur Lacrosse Association of the United States was the outcome. In Great Britain the game has obtained a firm foothold, especially among the larger universities and colleges, and there are a great many strong clubs throughout the island and in Ireland.

It was expected that a representative British team would make a tour of the United States and Canada this season, but private business prevented some of the players from coming over, and the breaking out of the war has rather put a damper on all international contests in the sporting world this year, so the trip was postponed for a season. Arrangements are already being made, however, which will insure the presence of a strong combination of players from over the water next season. Much is expected to result from the trip, especially in the matter of introducing the game to the general public and getting colleges such as Princeton, which used to support a team, but gave it up so as to have more funds for track athletics, to again make the pastime a recognized sport among their other events.

CHARLES E. EDWARDS.

Favorite Recreations.

An English publication has taken a poll of the favorite recreations of 100 of the most prominent men of the British empire. Cycling leads with the comparatively small percentage of 19; horse-back riding comes next, with 17; golf and fishing, 11 each; walking and cricket, 9 each; rowing, 7; shooting and mountaineering, 6 each; gardening and tennis, 5; yachting, 4; hunting and shooting, 3 each; rackets, 2; boxing, skating, curling, croquet, beagling, bowling and football, 1 each.

in and around New York have some very strong clubs, the metropolitan district being represented by no less than three in the league. They are Columbia university, the College of the City of New York and Stevens institute of Hoboken, N. J.

The two strongest clubs in the United States are undoubtedly the Crescent Athletic team of New York and Lehigh university. The defeat of the latter by Johns Hopkins in the intercollegiate series is generally regarded among students of the game as being in the nature of a fuke and in no manner a proof of the superiority of the Maryland institution. The Crescents defeated the Lehigh college men in a well fought contest last month and consequently are regarded as the strongest aggregation of players in the United States. They have a good many ex-Canadians now enraptured in business in New York on their team who were experts in their own country and consequently have a wider field to choose from than the collegians.

The trip of the Crescent team to England last year proved to the Britishers they had still many points to learn. The visitors won nine games out of 11 played and would probably have taken them all had the schedule arranged for them not compelled them to play the 11 games on successive days, excepting only Sunday. Not only that, but they had but a few days' rest after landing from the steamer. Notwithstanding the fearful disadvantages under which they labored owing to these circumstances, they proved their superiority over some of the most powerful clubs in England. When, however, they crossed over to Ireland to play the four games arranged for them there, the fearful strain under which they had labored told on them, and they lost every game, some of them to teams which their lately defeated opponents soon afterward literally swamped. The captain of the Crescents, Mr. James S. Garvin, when in training weighs about 162 pounds, but when he landed in Ireland after those two weeks of continuous playing in England he tipped the scales at only 129 pounds.

Mr. Garvin is again the captain of the Crescent Athletic club's lacrosse team this season. He is one of the finest players in the country and was rated among the best of the Canadians when he left the Dominion four years ago. He is very enthusiastic on all points that concern his favorite pastime and says that lacrosse has only to be introduced in a systematic manner in the athletic clubs of the country to become one of the recognized and most popular games of our athletes.

Most people are aware that in its Indian origin lacrosse was exclusively an Indian game, practiced by the various tribes for two purposes—first, recrea-

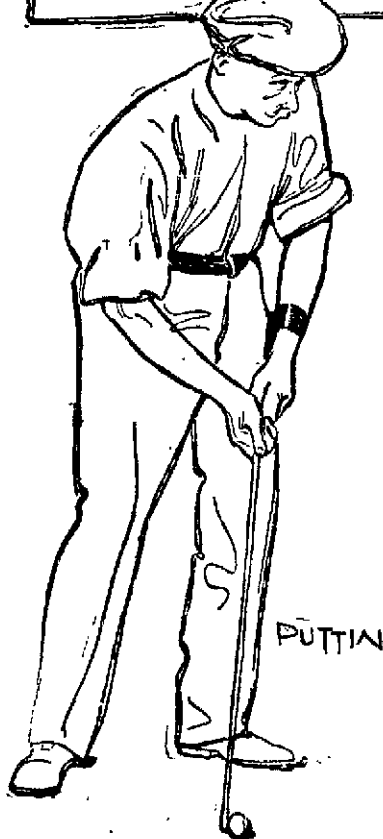
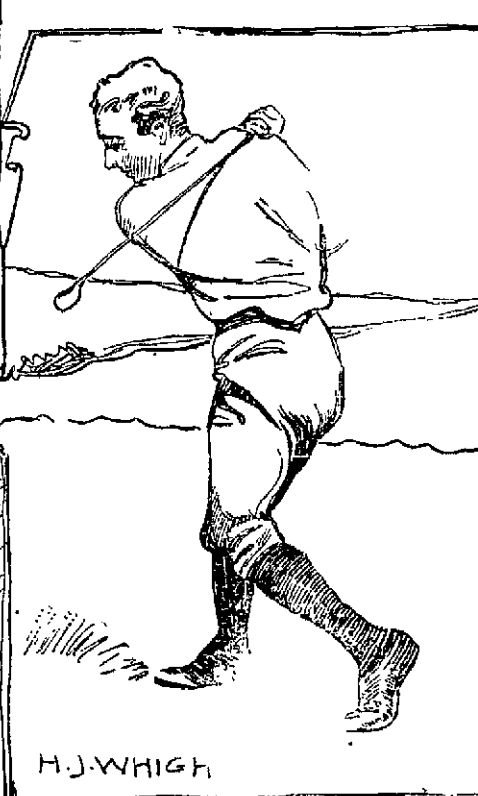
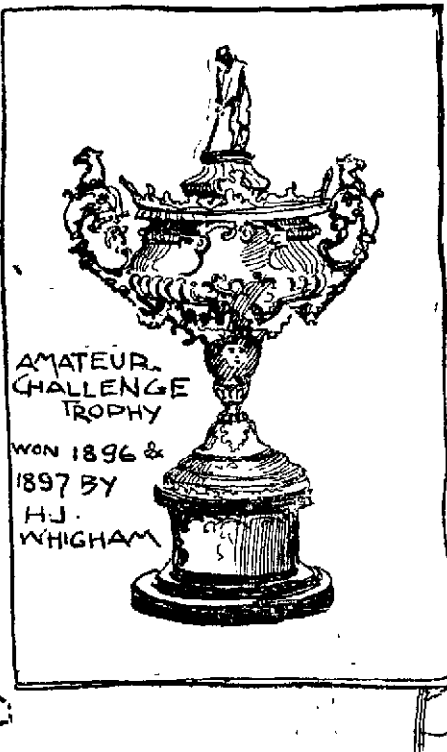
STORIES OF THE STAGE.

"I'm not always going to play farce, and I'm not always going to be on the stage. I'll quit it forever in three more years," said May Irwin. "Yes, three years more is my limit. I want in at 15 and have been working 22 years. Add up for yourself. Besides—well, I don't need to work any longer. Hard work and horse sense."

This was May Irwin's short, sharp reply to a woman who asked her the secret of money making. There are no frills about Miss Irwin, and she does not take time for the embellishment of sentences. Only she "gets there just the same" to the tune of something over \$200,000, nicely saved, invested or laid away. Not long ago she bought a home for \$47,000. She doesn't speak of it or boast of it; neither does she deny. She just smiles that wide, pleasant smile of hers and answers questions frankly. "No, I don't believe in luck," she says smartly. "People say to me, 'Miss Irwin, you're such a lucky woman.' Am I? I've been 22 years on the stage, and I've worked like a dog steadily. Any one who knows me knows how I work. I've made money, and I've invested it. Catch me trucking it away in any old bank. My speculations have turned out well, but I don't attribute that to luck. I was careful what I went into. Yes, I don't need money very badly now, but I work just as hard as I ever did and am just as anxious."

Ada Rehan will go to England shortly to rest until autumn at her bungalow on the Cumberland coast. Upon her return she will make her home at the secluded retreat purchased on 3d creek point, Long Island. Of this picturesque romantic spot a writer says: "It is the most beautiful spot on the contiguous coast line, rising higher with its towering cliffs than at any other place along the sea over which the stars and stripes have command. Miss Rehan's dwelling is to be of stone with just such halls as the gentry of the feudal times hung their armor in, and in its exterior building it will partake of the lines that were fettered with the golden chain of colonial days. It will be in a queenly place, near the deep and placid waters of a lake that is strangely situated on the cliffs within a few hundred feet of precipitate walls, against which the great Atlantic ocean clashes with thundering boom. The woods are full of birds, and in the brush the fox and the wild fowl hide away from the crack of storm and gun."

Owing to a railroad accident James O'Neil was obliged one night to play "Monte-Christo" on crutches. It was quite an important occasion, and the audience made allowances for the shortcomings of the performance. A few days afterward an old and highly incompetent actor who had been with O'Neil in former days came up to him and remarked familiarly, "Say, Jim, that was a queer feat you performed the other day, playing 'Monte-Christo' with sticks." "I played with crutches," the irrepressible count replied, "but even if it had been with sticks it would not be the first sticks I ever had to associate with."



FOUR POSITIONS OF WILLIE DUNN, THE GOLF EXPERT.

After a great deal of wire pulling and personal efforts on the part of the members the Morris County Golf club of Morristown, N. J., secured the amateur championship contest for this organization. As a society event this is the most important golf fixture of the season, and the Morris County club is making strenuous efforts to make the coming meeting a red letter one in the annals of golf. Every evening dinner parties, dances and balls will be held, and the spacious clubhouse as well as the homes of the members will resound with gayety during the week beginning Sept. 12, during which the tournament will take place. This contest is open to any amateur belonging to a club which is a member of the United States Golf Association.

The Morris County golf course is being extended in anticipation of this event, and when completed it will be a full 18 hole course of over 6,000 yards and one of the finest in the United States. As a golf course it is perhaps an ideal one, although not to be compared with links which from their very name can only be on the seashore and which are to be seen in a few places in this country, but are so common in England and Scotland.

The amateur championship rules have also been revised, and this year for the first time the best 32 scores will qualify for match play, thus enabling a larger number of contestants to test their skill at the short game.

The Alleghany Country club will hold a very important tournament on June 16, 17 and 18. On the first day of this meet an interstate cup will be offered for competition between teams of six players from registered clubs, the cup

tween the Royal Canadian and the United States Golf associations.

Remarkable as was the growth of golf interest and golf clubs during 1897, the increase this season bids fair to be even greater. The United States Golf association has made a thorough revision of the rules, making clear interpretations where doubtful meanings had formerly prevailed and in other ways shown the watchful care exercised by the parent organization over the game in the immense territory under its jurisdiction.

EGBERT LEONARD.

For Hundred Yard Runners.

William H. Robertson has decided to pull off the world's championship 100 yard professional foot race this year. It is the intention to reduce the entrance fee from \$100 to \$50. This will undoubtedly bring out a larger number of contestants than ever before. Besides the entrance money for the winners there will be \$250 added and a percentage of the gate receipts. It is thought that Downer, "The Flying Scotman," and Harper, the greatest of the English runners, will come over and take a try against the Americans. The event will take place during September, probably in the east.

German Cycle Corps.

The German cycle corps of 1,000 men has fully proved the advantages of the bicycle, outdoing the mounted men in swiftness and endurance and acquitting themselves well in conveying orders and dispatches, doing scout and patrol duty, occupying and holding bridges, exposed spots, etc., and in covering artillery, baggage and even cavalry.

standing in the wings drew back in awe and remarked in a loud whisper: "Say, them soldiers come from the south, sure enough. That ain't no Philadelphia dust on them. It's too darned white."

Mr. E. H. Sothorn has found one of the chief successes of his long and prosperous career as a star in Anthony Hope's brilliant and highly original comedy, "The Adventures of Lady Ursula." As Lady Ursula Lady Virginia

Harned makes her most charming and picturesque appearance, and it is quite her best success.

Edna May, whose success in "The Belle of New York" in London has been pronounced, is said to have received several tempting offers from English managers. Sardou's "Diplomacy" has attained its majority as an English play. Twenty-one years ago it was first acted in

London. Its last production there was a revival in 1894 by John Hare, the Bancrofts and others who had figured in the original cast.

A wax figure of General Fitz-Hugh Lee has been placed on exhibition at the Eden Musee, New York. Joseph Murphy is a millionaire. Theodore Thomas wears a wig. Sol Smith Russell will spend the summer at Buzzards Bay, Mass. His man-

Cleo de Merode again threatens to take unto herself a husband. What is of more interest to Americans, however, is the rumor that she is to tour this country for the purpose of showing how poor a dancer a woman may be and still make a living at her "profession" in Paris. The picture shows the Merode and the latest modification of her justly celebrated and luminously absurd coiffure.

ager, Fred Berger, has gone to his home in Washington.

Eugene W. Presbrey is finishing another play for W. H. Crane. Lionel Barrymore has been engaged for next season by Sol Smith Russell. Marie Wainwright and her two daughters will sail for Europe next month. Mary Hampton will star in an Indian war drama.

STAGE EVENTS.

The first act of "Gettysburg" exhibits that celebrated battlefield on the night after the great battle. It shows the field strewn with heaps of dead Union and Confederate soldiers stretched side by side, with overturned gun carriages and horses in terrible confusion. Rena Atkinson, who appears as Zerk

lina in the production of "Fra Diavolo" by the Andrews Opera company, is described as being an exceedingly handsome and statuesque prima donna. Her voice is declared to be a superb soprano of the richest and purest quality. At Manhattan Beach the coming summer De Wolf Hopper will revive

An amusing little incident of stage life is related by Harry Morton of the Grand Opera House stock company of Philadelphia. To add to the realism of the battle scene in the third act where officers and men go in in uniforms covered with white powder to represent the dust of the field. The other night as they were doing so a new "super"

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